## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. DFFICEN, W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 nor assum.
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opy, or \$3 per mann, the European Edition case w Wednesday,
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\*\*Special Courses of the world; if used, will be been all from any quarter of the world; if used, will be beenly point for, 22 Our Francis Courses containing any course of the world; if used, will be beenly point for, 22 Our Francisco Courses on Pages Auto-Cause Reguestato to Sala All Lattrees and Pages. TARTICULARIT REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND FACE-ING SHAT UP.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neutrees, heapness and des-

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-Italian Opera.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Tue STREE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.-RETURNED

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- PANCHON,

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WEEARD'S TEM-NEW ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MARRIPLA-SHIN-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- ORLANDO VENDORME-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com.
NOT: LIVING WHALE, &c., at all hours.—Swynum.
NAGGHAN—JOURNET TO RICHMOND—Afternoon and Even

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.-Songs,

NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIFTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DEAWING PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—Songs, DANCES,

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-

New York, Sunday, June 15, 1862,

### Daily Circulation of the New York Herald for Last Week.

Monday, June 9	121,296
Tuesday, June 10	122,400
Wednesday, June 11	
Thursday, June 12	120,048
Friday, June 13	122,448
Saturday, June 14	131,080
Total	737,800
Daily Average125	2,967
This is the largest circulation of any dai	ly jour-
aal in the world, and the largest in the his	tory of
the newspaper press. It is equal to the	aggre-
gate oirculation of all the other daily jour	rnals in
New York.	

## The Herald Up the Hudson.

There will be a newspaper express train over the Hudson River Railroad this morning, leaving at half-past four o'clock. It will carry the HERALD of this morning, to be distributed at every town along the line from New York to Troy.

## THE SITUATION.

We have nothing new from General McClellan's army. The state of the country on the Peninsula precludes the possibility of any military movements. Nothing of importance has occurred recently in the commands of General Banks or General Halleck. An officer who has just arrived at Washington, and who was engaged with General Shields' brigade at the battle near Port Republic, reports that the total loss of our troops in that was less than a thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The Fifth, Seventh and Twenty-ninth regiments of Ohio, and the Seventh Indiana were in the action. The killed amounted to 156, the wounded to 300. All the rest were among the

The Union feeling in Norfolk is progressing. Trade is reviving there, and the sentiments of the citizens in favor of the flag is becoming manifest in public meetings and processions. Gen. Viele has been offered and has accepted a fine house for his headquarters.

Our correspondence from Newbern, to-day, is very interesting, showing the progress of events in North Carolina. The course of Governor Stanly is working well. In military movements in that direction there is little to report.

The news from Memphis is cheering. General Pope had reached Okalona, and reports that Beauregard is still retreating. General Price was with him, and Jeff. Thompson was at Grenada. General Hindman was said to have gone into Arkansas. Many of the citizens of Memphis continue to come North on business. The Post Office and Adams' express office have been opened and business resumed. The state of affairs in the city were thus much improved.

The details of the recent operations of our forces in Charleston harbor, which brought our gunboats within five miles of the city, will be found in our correspondence from the Stono river, and they are deserving of close attention by our readers.

The Spanish Cortes had ordered all the documents connected with the Mexican expedition to be laid before its members.

# CONGRESS.

m the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President; calling attention to the subject of enlarging the Erie and Oswego canals and locks, so as to admit of the passage of gunboats. The House bill providing for the more prompt payment of the volunteers was passed. The bill inlemnifying J. F. Simmons for the wrongful seizure of the schooner Charity, was passed. Petitions in favor of a Bankrupt law, in favor of establishing a branch mint at St. Louis, and in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, were appropriately referred. The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed, and after some debate was reported to the Senate, and taid aside informally. An executive session was then held, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was not in session

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The steamships Bavaria and China, from South ampton on the 4th and Queenstown on the 8th of June, passed Cape Race yesterday (Saturday) morning, on their way to New York. Both yes sels were boarded by our news agent at that point,

in the HERALD this morning. The advices by the China are a week later than those received by the Africa at Halifax; but, owing to an interruption in the working of the telegraph wire east of Bangor, we did not receive our full report in season

for publication to-day. On the 31 of June the Liverpool cotton market closed firm at an advance of from one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny from Friday, the 30th of May. Breadstuffs were dull and provisions looking downward, with a dull market. The London money market account did not reach the HERALD

Garibaldi had been fully reconciled to the Italian government. He was about to leave Italy for Belgrade. Three brigades of French troops remained in Rome. The silk crop of France pro-

nised a very good result.

The Turks had burned four Montenegrin villages, after defeating the Montenegrin troops on the frontier. The British Admiralty lords were about to afford the services of ships and men to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in order to revive and extend the former surveys of the

route westward. By way of Havana we have news of an attempt ed capture of Laguayra, Venezuela, on the 16th ult., by a party of rebels who are there denominated federalists. The insurrection was begun by a part of the garrison, who released and armed all the prisoners in the common jail. They seized several loyal officers, and attempted, with their whole force-some two hundred men-to get pessession of the barracks, which were bravely defended by only twenty soldiers. In this attempt the insurgents lost five killed and a number wounded, and were obliged to retire. A similar rising was to have taken place at Caracas on the same day; but the courage of the leaders failed, and ing was done. Prompt measures were taken by the government of Gen. Paez, who issued a proclamation to the people, telling them to keep quiet and not be alarmed. The Laguayrian insurgents left that city, and have probably before now been captured or dispersed. General Prim and suite took their departure yes

terday in the Spanish frigate San Juan de Ulloa A deputation of Spanish citizens and of the South American republics escorted him down the bay. We have a full report of his movements yesterday in type, but we are obliged to defer its publication

until to-morrow.

The jury in the case of Appleton Oaksmith whose trial at Boston, upon the charge of fitting out a slaver, has been in progress during the past week, yesterday, after thirty minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict against the prisoner on eight out of the ten counts in the indictment. Th penalty for the crime is imprisonment for five years, and five thousand dollars fine, and one year's imprisonment for each one thousand dol-

Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the remains of Mr. Peter C. Real, who was shot dead by his wife, at his place of business in Broadway, on Friday last. A full report of the testimony is given in another part of to-day's paper. The Jury rendered a verdict against the wife of the deceased, and she was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand

The reception of Parson Brownlow at the Aca demy of Music, Philadelphia, on Friday night last, was fully equal to the ovation which that dis. tinguished patriot received in this city some weeks since. Among those who made speeches upon the occasion was General Hiram Walbridge.

The Board of Excise held its twenty-third session yesterday, and, after granting a number of censes, adjourned to to-morrow at half-past one o'clock P. M. Thus far only one hundred and forty-nine licenses have been granted. A resolu tion was adopted that the Board hold its sessions daily, and close the commission as soon as possible. If the police intend to enforce this law, they should commence immediately.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Ro-

bert Shannon, who was convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Julia McDonald and Eliza McCarthy, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, having been indicted for passing a \$5 counterfeit bill on the Bank of North America, were sent to the Peniten tiary for six months. Jacob A. Hensen pleader guilty of bigamy, in marrying Harriet Glim on fight, which resulted in scattering Jackson's army, the 22d of February last, and subsequently, on the Leddy, his first wife being alive. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and three months After these prisoners were sentenced, the Re corder read an argument demurring against in-dictments found against Nicholas Jantzen and John Osmers, for selling liquor on Sunday. These were selected out of a number of indictments, as test cases, the object being to secure an early decision of the constitutional questions involved by the Court of Appeals. The indictments were drawn under the Metropolitan Police act, an one of the strong points made by ex-Re. corder Smith was, that, it being a police replished whenever the public exposure and pub-ic sale of liquor on Sunday was prevented by closing up these establishments on that day He contended that the Legislature did not intend to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday, and thus egislate for the morals of the people, but simply to prevent the public exposure of intoxicatin liquor on the Sabbath. Mr. Smith made an elabo rate argument, which was replied to by District Attorney Haff, who dwelt with great force upon the fact that the law in relation to the sale of merchandise on Sunday made it a misdemeanor to lispose of anything in public on that day; so that the passage of the act preventing the sale of liquor on Sunday created no new offence. Mr. Hall maintained that, no matter in what part of the premises liquor was kept, if the public knew that occess could be had to it, it was a public exposure within the meaning of the statute. The Recorde took the briefs of the counsel, and reserved his

The stock market was again very active and excited esterday, and Central rose & per cent—the whole market closing higher than on Friday evening. Money was The bullion export of the day was \$1,778,000.

The cotton market opened without animation yester-day, with limited sales, which embraced about 200 bales in small lots, at 31c. a 31½c. for middling uplands. After the receipt of the foreign news, amounting an advance in Liverpool, holders manifested increased confidence and firmness. The continued upward tendency in freights depressed the flour market, which again closed at a decline of 5c. per bbl., while sales were moderate. Wheat, for good shipping qualities, was rather firmer, with a fair demand, while the market generally closed quiet and without change the demand was good at the concession, with sales at 49c. a 51c. for new, and at 51%c. a 52c. for old, in store and delivered. Pork was heavy lower, but more active at the concession, with sales of mess at \$10 80 a \$10 87, the inside figure for check on the day, and prime at \$0 a \$9 12){. Sugara were quiet, while prices were unchanged. The sales were confined to 200 hhds. Cubas and 75 boxes. Coffee was steady. The cargo of the Zingarella was Freights were firmer: wheat, in bulk and bags, wa taken for Liverpool at 10d. a 10 1/4., and corn do. at d. Rates were also firm to London and Glasgow.

A QUERY FOR GREELEY .-- Will poor Greeley he kind enough to inform us whether the account current between the Tribune and the United States government, published in the HERALD of Tuesday last, was correct? If it was, what has he to say about it? If it was not we will cheerfully correct it for him.

and Pinal Rout of the Rebels.

All quiet in front of Richmond. Hardly a musket shot from our advanced pickets has been reported for several days. In sullen silence the two hostile armies there confront each other. A dead calm prevails; but it is that ominous and awful calm which immediately precedes the outbreak and the swift, terrible and irresistible march of a summer hurricane Thus the army of General McClellan hangs. like a mass of heavy clouds, still thickening, darkening and extending around Richmond and the moment approaches when its elements of destruction will break forth upon and sweep from that devoted city the last remaining or ganized vestiges of that great rebellious conspiracy still feebly flaunting itself before the world as an independent Southern confeders

Let our patriotic readers patiently await the appointed hour. It cannot be much longer deaved. In the meantime, as every day's preparation serves to strengthen and consolidate the army of the Union, while it inevitably weakens and demoralizes the forces of the rebellion, we are steadily gaining ground. Thus, the great victory which General McClellan could win today will be a greater victory if postponed till to-morrow; for we know that another of those o-called strategical retreats of the rebel armies s utterly out of the question in reference to Richmond. That place is their chosen "Con. federate" capital; their last remaining army of any moment is there concentrated to defend their capital, and Davis and his ruling associates are too well informed, by late events not to know that if they are driven out of Richmond they cannot undertake to set up their tabernacle in any other city, town or hamlet of the South.

No fears need be entertained, therefore, that the rebel army of Richmond one of these fine mornings will be reported missing, like that of Beatregard at Corinth. If they abandon Richmond they abandon Virginia; and, with that obstruction out of the way, North Carolina instantly wheels back into the Union. and a hundred thousand fighting men of those two States will thus be lost to the rebel army with the evacuation of Richmond. Accordingv. we may entertain no doubt of a desperat ruggle by the rebels to hold their capital; and, in this view, the more complete we make our preparations for a decisive victory the more decisive it will be. We are assured, too, that the government and General McCiellan are acting upon this idea, and that we may expect when the final assault is made upon this last rebel stronghold we shall not only carry the city, but capture the bulk of the enemy's forces, and perhaps, too, without any very seri-

ous destruction of human life. With the fall of Richmond this rebellion will be virtually at an end. We shall have then nothing left to do but to settle with a few inconsiderable fragments of the two great routed and broken up rebel armies; and these demoralized fragments will dissolve and disappear, at the approach of our superior forces. from Raleigh to Montgomery and Mobile. We hear of some idle rumors that Beauregard is strengthening the rebel defensive army of Mobile, Savannah and Charleston; but with all his disposable forces thrown into either of those places he would be as powerless against our gunboats as was General Lovell with his defensive army at New Orleans.

Richmond, in a word, is the last forlorn hope of the rebellion. With the loss of Richmond. whether the army of Johnston is captured or driven off, the armed forces of the rebellion will be broken to pieces, and those two or three hundred millions of spurious paper money known as Confederate bonds and Treasury otes will cease to be worth ten cents on the dollar, even in Charleston. The rebel army and the rebel treasury depend upon Richmond. Davis will fight, therefore, to hold it; and so let wait in patience the great impending struggle, under the assurance that the more complete are our preparations the more com prehensive and conclusive will be our crown

#### Napoleon, England and Mexico-Myste rious Preparations in France.

The defeat of the French arms in Mexico ap parently places Napoleon in a very difficult ad dangerous dilemma. He must soon retrieve the position he has lost or be exposed to the perils of revolution. He must send an overwhelming expedition to Mexico, at an mormous expense, with the risk of ultimate failure and of war with the United States, or he must quickly do something equivalent, to satisfy the wounded amour propre of the French people and soothe the morbid sentiment of the army. He must do something that will baffle the intrigues of the Bourbons and the church against his dynasty. Whether the invasion of Mexico has been a bona fide policy, or whether it was only a trap to spring a war upon Eng. and or Spain, makes no essential difference In either case he must continue the struggle and fight it out on Mexican soil, or transfer the war to Europe.

That the latter is his design seems highly probable, not only from the vastly superior advantages to be gained by success, but from extraordinary facts which have just been brought to our knowledge, and are new, for the first time, brought to the light of day. It appears from the statement of Mr. Fleurot, who has just returned from Bordeaux, where he has been lately United States Consul, that five transports for cavalry, capable of containing ten thousand men, with their horses. have been in progress of construction at that port for a year past; that the fourth of these had been already launched, and that the whole would be ready by the middle of summer. Nor is this all. In each of four other ports the same number are on the stocks—twenty-five in all-calculated to transport fifty thousand cavalry, with their horses and rations for thirtysix hours or two days. This expedition cannot be intended for Mexico. It cannot be intended for the United States or any point so distant It is destined to cross the British Channel. The number of cavalry is truly formidable, and, with a due proportion of infantry always on hand, would constitute an expedition which would effect the conquest of England in a few

This expedition would of course be protected and landed under the guns of an iron-clad navy—the grand point which makes the scheme practicable. He has fifteen iron-clad vessels of the largest class and some fifty gunboats of light draught. England has only five or six. and these, by the confession of the British journals, are failures. He has, therefore, the means of success; and that he has the will for the enterprise, who can doubt? England is at his tite alliance against Mexico as no rem

mercy now. Will he wait till she has him in her power? All the antecedents of Napoleon contradict the supposition. It was only the naval power of England that prevented its conquest by the elder Napoleon; on land he was always her master. By her naval pre-eminence she held him at bay, and finally conquered him-Her naval power has now received its death blow by steam and the invention of iron-clad vessels-of-war. The supremacy of Britannia at sea is at an end. No longer can she rule the waves. The war in the United States has aught Napoleon the secret of his success, and has reduced to practice what was before theory. By means of his iron-clad vessels he can land at two opposite points in England-London on the east and Liverpool on the west. England is one plain-a country without any natural defences and easy to be overrun by cavalry. Heretofore its defence lay in its ooden walls, now useless hulks, antiquated by the progress of science. Its conquest by Napoleon would be an easier task than the

conquest of Mexico. His programme to attain the same end as his uncle is the reversal of the order. The first Napoleon began his conquests on the land, and was eminently successful. But British superiority at sea defeated him at last. The Napo leon of the present day has taken the precaution of first securing the supremacy of France at sea. He holds in the hollow of his hand the control of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and that gives him the mastery of Europe. He will begin with England first. He will probably make the cause of war her perfidy in the Mexican expedition. Spain will be too glad to be let alone instead of attempting to interfere. Even the favor of being swallowed up last, like the privilege of Ulysses in the cave of Poly phemus, would purchase her inaction. By invading England with success all Europe would become subservient to Napoleon s designs.

By Napoleon's striking at the heart the British empire would fall to pieces. The extremities would be paralyzed, and either set up for themselves or seek the protection of more powerful neighbors. In that event Canada, the West Indies and the greater part of the British colonies would be absorbed by the United States-a nation of the same race and speaking the same language. Thus would the empire of the young giant of the West-ern World be built up out of the effete British empire, whose day is gone by, because. like Tyre, Carthage, Venice and other great commercial Powers, its strength is artificial. and it must succumb to the force of circumstances which it cannot control.

#### Mexico in Six Easy Lessons

It is an ill wind which blows nobody any good. The winds from Mexico blow foul for the Emperor Napoleon, but fair for the advocates of republican institutions. The reports from our own correspondents and from official sources in regard to the repulse of the French army at Puebla have created the greatest excitement in diplomatic and military circles here. They will doubtless create a still more intense feeling among the quidnuncs of Europe. Napoleon's Mexican intrigues have been watched with the closest and most jealous interest by the people of this country, and the intelligence that his first move towards the Mexican capital has been checked by a signal reverse is received here with emotions of gratification. How it will be received in Europe is quite another affair.

As soon as the Southern rebellion against our government assumed a definite shape and appealed to arms, the diplomats of Europe, and especially of England and France, began to display their gross ignorance of the affairs of this continent. So long as this ignorance was passive it amounted merely to a prejudice; but as soon as it became active it took the form of hostility to the United States. Contrary to all precedent and to all justice, the pseudo Southrent power. In the Trent difficulty England meanly attempted to preface diplomacy by force, and sent us a proclamation prohibiting the export of munitions of war by the same steamer which Brought her formal demand for the release of Mason and Slidell. It is needless however, to recapitulate the various counts of the long indictment against Europe which the United States will one day press to trial. We have to speak now only of that convention against Mexico which was arranged by France England and Spain, and which was, in conception and execution, a deliberate and intentional insult to our own country. The United States bas always been the champion of republicanism. An outrage upon any republic on earth forces a quarrel upon us. The design of establishing a European monarchy upon our very borders was inimical, not friendly. The invi tation to us to assist in imposing an obnoxious and foreign government upon the Mexican people was a courteous and studied affront The choice of a period when our hands were tled by internal revolutions for the accomplishment of such projects upon this continent may be thought shrewd; but it cannot certainly be pronounced amicable. In short, then, the scheme of intervention in Mexico was a scheme for the humiliation of the United States.

England and Spain, in effect, confess this by suddenly withdrawing from the tripartite alliance when this country, by a series of brilliant victories over the rebels, began to demonstrate its integrity and its power. The diplomats of England and Spain had neither knowledge nor prescience sufficient to enable them to discover the winning side at the first ; but they were at least sagacious enough to learn the lesson taught by the splendid feats of our army and navy as our civil war progressed. Therefore, Palmerston and Russell, fearful of Canada. withdrew the English army from the Mexican alliance, and England has assumed a friendly tone towards us. Therefore, Marshal O'Donnell, fearful of Cuba, already threatened by our Monitors, withdrew the Spanish forces from Mexico, and now Spain endorses the cordial wish of General Prim for the "success of the United States and a prosperous issue to the efforts of her arms." European diplomacy has always been more a matter of cowardly fears and selfish policy than of honest amity and simple, straightforward statesmanship. Mentally or morally, one of our unsophisticated, well meaning statesmen is worth a thousand sneaking, intriguing, Jesuitical European diplomatists. We have always erred hitherto in believing European politicians as nonest as ourselves, and at last we begin to understand our error, and shall be careful not to repeat it. We see clearly that the way to impress European governments favorably is not to ask sympathy, but to compel respect. This plan has succeeded in breaking up the tripar-

strances could have done. Two out of the three Powers concerned have ingloriously withdrawn from the affair, as a frightened tres passer takes to his heels at the approach of the gamekeeper with his cudgel. Only France remains, and only Napoleon can tell why she remains. It is impossible to believe Napoleon less sagacious than Palmerston and O'Donnell. Are we to believe, then, that he is less fearful of provoking a war with this country? Let Napoleon weigh well this news from

Puebla. He has underestimated both the Mexicans and the Americans. We conquered Mexico with thirty thousand men, only thirteen thousand of whom were ever engaged in battle. Napoleon thought that he could conquer Mexico with half this number; and how has he succeeded? We took the city of Mexico with eleven thousand Americans. Napoleon will never be able to capture it unless he shall send over fifty thousand more Frenchmen. We advanced from Vera Cruz by the National Bridge to Puebla. The French generals took a different road, by way of Orizaba. We lost very few men by the yellow fever or vomito. The French have lost hundreds. We never were repulsed and never were defeated. The French have been beaten in their very first engagement. Such a record is disgraceful to Napoleon and his generals. Instead of half our force, it seems that they should have sent double the number. Let the leaders of the French army come over and learn how to take Mexico, in six easy lessons, from our veteran General Scott, who is now reposing upon his laurels at West Point. It is a reflection upon civilization that the flower of the French army, the heroes of Solferino and Magenta, of the Crimea and of Algiers, should be whipped by a handful of Mexican greasers, with no assistance but that which comes from a good cause. It will be hard for Napoleon to withdraw whipped. He must send over reinforcements, take lessons from Scott, and push on to the Mexican capital-By the time his army reaches there we shall have subdued our rebellion, and may be ready to take a hand in at the little game of Mexican monte, with clubs for trumps.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-THE MATINEE. -The matines at the Academy was very largely attended yesterday, the house being filled almost to its entire capacity. Mms. Borchard sang splendidly, seeming more at home in Lucrezia than on the first occasion. D'Angri was, as usual, admirable. Brignoli having been indisposed, the Gennard was taken, very kindly, at a brief notice, by Signor Sbriglia, who sang the part very well, and was highly applauded. In the last scene he was particularly excel-lent. To morrow night, Tuesday and Wednesday will be the three last of the season, the operas being: on Monday, "Trovatore;" on Tuesday, "Linda di Chamounix" and scenes from "L'Elisere d'Amore." On Wednesday Mr. Ullman takes his benefit with a grand programme, to close the fifty cent opera season.

The Saturday Afternoon Amusements. How the People Enjoy themselves during war Time—the Central Park—Jones' wood—nixon's CREMORNE GARDENS, ETC.

from all parts of the city a large number of persons of all classes of society. Although the horrors of war are daily recorded, still, to judge by the dresses of those who promoneded the open air places of amusement, they, at east, did not appear to suffer from the effects thereof.

CENTRAL PARK,
At the Central Park a very large concourse of persons worth's Band was located on an elevated platform of some excellent music. The grass was thrown open for the use of the visiters, which accommodation was doubtless very welcome to them, when the roughness of the gravel was taken into consideration. The and the circles in the neighborhood of the music were thronged with carriages, which, by the new police reguof each piece. A little Croton sprinkled about would have contributed materially to the pleasure of the occupants of the vehicles. The equestrians were out in goodly numbers, especially the ladies, and many a the becoming riding bats. To add to the beauty of the scene, a cornet band was stationed in one of the bouts, and rowed about the lake, accompanied by a large number of pleasure boats. These boats, which are neat, comfortable and clean, are provided ers are each neatly attired in a sailor's uniform, with a monographic C. P. on the collar instead of a star. A row around the lake is pleasant in treaff, but when accompanied by music is really enchanting. Refreshments have not yet been provided, but have been promised. Two loty flagstaffs are in the course of erection near the terrace water steps. In the ramble flowers are in full bloom, and over the rocks honeysuckle and other creeping plants delight the eye. Uninformed persons often attempt to pluck these flowers but a watchful police officer soon configurates their ill gotten prize. The Configuration of the configuration. ers are each neatly attired in a sailor's uniform, with a dens of the world. To enable visitors to reach the Park on gala days with comfort, the Third avenue railroad have pleased on the line an extra number of cars, and small cars run from Fifth street to the Park, so that uptown persons now have the opportunity of obtaining seats which could not always be had in the City Hall cars at that point. The Sixth avenue railread also run extra cars on those days.

extra cars on those days.

JONES' WOOD.

There was no concert in the wood yesterday, in consequence of the former concert not having paid forty per cent of the expenses. The grounds were, however, thrown open, and a large number of persons and children enjoyed the other pleasures of the place. Pleasure boats were on the river, and in many other ways the visiters amused themselves. The wood will be opened to-day in all its glory, and steamboats will run atjintervals between Peck slip and the Jones' Wood pier.

CHAMONNE GARDENS.

to-day in all its glory, and steamboats will run abjintervals between Peck slip and the Jones' Wood pier.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

This charming place was opened yesterday shortly
after noon to enable the visitors to have an opportunity
to stroll about the grounds before the commencement of
the anusements. The place being kept very select was
visited by a first class assemblage, and although the
number present was not so large as it might have been,
still, for the first Saturday, the andlence was fair. The
floral department was very fine. The promenade concert was conducted by Thos. Baker, late of Laura
Keene's, and the vocal concert embraced Carlotta Patti,
Madame Strakoech, Signori Ardavani, Sbriglia and Dubroull. The ballet entertainment was also fine, and was
performed by Spanish, French and Italian artists, the
principal dancers being the beautiful Cubas and Signer
Ximones. The equestrian school formed a pleasant portion of the entertainment, and the dwarfs, Commodore
Foots and Colonel Small, held a well attended leves, The
whole entertainment being as it were in the open air,
although under cover, makes this place, as a Saturday
afternoon resert, as pleasant as any in the city. The
Sixth avesue cars take visitors to the entrance to the
grounds.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RACES AT PHILADELPHIA.—The see meeting to come off over the Suffolk Park Course, days. Already several stables have arrived from Kendays. Aircean several stables have arrived from Kes-tucky, consisting of Captain Moore's string, including Idlewild, Mollie Jackson, Laura Farris and a three year old, and Mr. Zeb. Ward's stable, consisting of Swigert, Sailor, Reporter, Blondin and a Lexington filly. Mr. Clay's and Dr. Weldon's stables are expected to

arrive there to-day.

Mesurs. Hunter & Watson's, and Morris's and Bush's are expected on Monday. These will comprise in al seven stables of as fine race horses as the country can produce. The prospects for a brilliant campaign at the North are very encouraging from present appearances.

When the races are over at Philadelphia, all the horses will be brought on here, and will run for the various purses offered over the Union course. We will have live days racing, commencing July 2.

City Intelligence.
THE BODY OF CAPTAIN RUBERL, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, arrived here yesterday morning, in charge of his father. The funeral ceremonies will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from Christ church, the remains will be taken to the family vault, at Green-

wood, for interment. THE DEATH OF CORPORAL ROPERT R. MASON, THERET. SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.—At the recent battle before tichmond, among the names of those brave soldiers wh have fallen in defence of the Union will be chronicled that of Corporal Robert B. Mason, of Company H, Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, who rell by the colors of his regiment. Lie was shot through the lungs on the first day's battle, and died the next morning. NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP COLOMBO. Confirmation of the Capture of the

Batteries Along Stono Inlat. Particulars of the Operations of Out

Fleet in Those Waters.

THE SKIRMISH AT POCATALIGO

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, &c ..

The ship Colombo, Capt. Stewart, arrived to-day from a carge of cotton and brings sixty five passengers. Hu no news of importance except that intelligence has been received at that place that the Union gunboats had taken possession of Stono creek and captured all the batteries on it, and the Union troops were within four miles of Charleston. Capt. Stewart reports that on the 8th inst., off Charleston, heard very heavy firing in th direction of that city.

The following are the passengers by the Colombe — Colonel W. H. Reynolds, United States residons agent; Gifeon Reynolds and H. B. Braston, of Frivalance, R. I.; W. F. Heger, of New York; F. D. Currie Assistant Surgeon United States Navy; A. H. Strickland; Quartermaster Eighth Maine Volunteers; Wm. H. Deak, Suller's Clerk, New Jersey; J. H. Smith and John Snoth. N. York; Jeremiah Knight, Capt. Francis Muhlbain, Vm. Redding, Solomon Fratzer, Patrick Keenan, Asa is F. ench, Joseph Burke, John Shailel, Charles Drade, Wm. H. Thomson, Lieutenant Otto Vernan, Essac Fuller, C. pt tan Robert McNie, Lawrenge Butler, Gowan Hamilton, G. S. Cameron, John R. Hunter, C. H. Taylor, Joseph Laudey, J. M. Robbins, J. W. Cole, J. W. Lawrenge, D. Mack, B. F. Cooper, L. Notten, H. Rolle, John H. McCresdy, C. O. Jameson, Charles D. E. Cole, W. F. Fitz e aid, George W. Smith, Aaron W. Gilbert, Rachel Jonkins, Jno. Wentz, Louis Long, Wm. B. Mychoel, Joel A. Cushen, Goolrich Farrand, Wm. McGugon, Thea B. Bancker, John L. Raudail, Jacob Colomy, Peter Reuscher, Jacob L. Stone, Geo. W. Hilton, Madock Jeukins, James Blanchard, Henry Edling, Jos. C. Laraber, John Beitor, Henry Seljfer, Chas, B. Haines, J. D. Nichols, Heram Heenan, C. F. Still. The following are the passengers by the Colombe

Our Beaufort Correspondence.

BEAUPORT, S. C. June 1, 1862.
The Skirmish at Poco'alig:—The Rotel: Disco get—Parts. culars of the Fight-The Route to Preo'aligo-The Rebell Reinferced-The Killed and Wounded-Death of Captain

On Thursday morning last a skirmish Securred at Pocotaligo, a point near the Charleston and Savannah Rail road, between Salcahatchie and Coosahatchie, in which our forces, under command of Colonel B. C. Christ, of of the robels. The engagement was conducted entirely with infantry on our side, and was prolonged for about two hours before the enemy were finally dislodged. The details of the affair, which was, in military parlance, a

reconnoissance, are as follows:—
On the evening of the 28th ult. the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment, together with one company of the Eight Michigan Volunteers, Captain Doyle, and one company of the Seventh-ninth Highlanders, left Beaufort, arriving of the Seventh-inith Highlanders, left Beaufort, arriving at Port Royal Ferry, and crossing over to the main and at daylight. Thence the line of march for Pocotal go, via Garden's Corners, was instantly taken up, Colonel Christ driving in the enemy's pickets three times before the latter point was reached. At Garden's Corners Company E, under the command of Lieutenant Lants, was left, and Major Higginson, of the First Massachusets cavalry, came up with a force of eighty men and b

After a brief halt at this point we again started for Pocotaligo, via the Sheldon road, and, with the exception of occasionary driving in the sheary spickes, which de-layed our march to a considerable degree, we reached our destination without interruption. Here we were met by the enemy, about eight hundred strong, his force consisting, as near as we could jurge, of six com-panies of mounted riflemen and four companies of infan-try. Among the latter was a considerable number of colored men, who fought apparently with all the soal of their masters. The enemy's position was exceedingly well chosen, and was a most formulable one; but he was dishdeed and conveiled to retreat.

well chosen, and was a most formidable one; but he was dishedged and compelled to retreat.

Porotaligo, from our point of attack, is reached by a causeway about one-fourth of a mile in length, flanked on either side by a marsh, through which a sluggish stream winds its way. Over this stream, and not more than eighty or a hundred yards from the end of the causeway, was a bridge, some fitteen feet in width, which the rebels had so far destroyed as to make it impassable, save by crossing on the string pieces. On the opposit exide of the marsh is a narrow strip of woods, through which we skirmished, some smart firing ensuing on both sides, with, however, but little effect.

At this juncture it became evident that the enemy was pasted under cover of the trees and ditches, within good

which we surprissed, some smart ring easing on ootse sides, with, however, but little effect.

At this juncture it became evident that the enemy was posted under cover of the trees and ditches, within good rife range, on either side of the causeway, and that in order to dislodge them we must have a nearer range for our arms. Capt. Charles Parker, of Company H, accordingly voluntee et take his men over the narrow string pieces, and let them drop into a ditch on our right, when they wend the able to operate under partial cover and authorize. be able to operate under partial co

be able to operate under partial cover and atahorter range. The movement was successful, and about three hundred of the troops were got over. Under command of Lieut, Col.-Burnholts, they gradually approached the opposite side of the marsh, and drove back the enemy on our right, when a charge was mide on our left, and the enemy commenced a rapid retreat to the woods. As soon as it could be done, the bridge was replanked, and the cavalry were ordered in pursuit; but the outen't look refige in a wood, where cavalry could not operate with advantage, and recourse was again had to the lafantry. The long march of twenty-four miles, however, together with the fight, had so jaded and fatigued them that they were unable to pursue the traitors as fast as itsy retreated.

At this moment Lieut, Cannon, in charge of a section of the First Connecticut battery, reported himself. The action had lasted nearly two hours; and by the time Colonel Christ could recall the companies in pursuit and again get ready to move, more than three hours had elapsed. Negroes escaping to our lines brought us information that the enemy were being reinforced from McPhersonville and Grabamville, and in view of thus fact, as well as the scarcity of ammunition, it was deemed prudent to retire, and we accordingly returned to Port Royal Ferry, where we arrived at eleven P. M. Small detachments of cavalry followed us as far as Garden's Corners, where they were repulsed and driven back by the pickets of Company E, who unhorsed one of their number.

Our loss during the engagement was two killed and

Captain Charles Parker, Co. H.
Private M. Stevens, Co. K.
WOUNDED.
R. McClellan, Co. A, shot through the lung; dangerous.
U. Wenrich, Co. A, shot in the right lung, dangerous.
D. Shearer, Co. A, three buckshot in head, breast and arm, dorporal G. C. Flafmeisher, Co. B, shot in right lungs dangerous.
J. Isle, Co. B, accidentally wounded by a bayonet.
C. M. Sherling, Co. D, shot in the loin; dangerous.
E. S. Wood, Co. G, shot in the arm.
J. Penishen, Co. G, shot in the high.
A, Onrisler, Co. I, shot though the shoulder.
The name of the wounded prisoner in our hands is G, Hughes, of the Rutledge Mounted Rifles, shot through the arm and wounded in the back.
The loss of Captain Parker is universally lamented throughout the brigade. He was in the three months' service, but re-enlisted, together with his entire company, at the expiration of his term of service. Modest and unassuming in his deportment, he was yet a brave and accomplished officer. His gallantry in crossing the frail bridge at Feototalice cost him his life. He was pierced by three rife balls, and fell while cheering his men on the perilous passage.

Our treeps returned in excellent condition, having all

Our Naval Correspondence. OF BOARD THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT DELAWARD, STONO RIVER, S. C., June 2, 1862. Our Porces Within Pres Miles of Charleston—The Batteries—Secretonville—The Robels Shiled Out of R—The Obstructions of the River Removel—Contrabands—What

Our forces occupy the Stono river to a point distant from Charleston about five miles.

I have just returned from the village of Legarevilla which was abandoned by the rebals a week ago. The

which was abandoned by the rebels a week ago. The enemy was, apparently in considerable force there but a short time since, as fresh horseshoe tracks and other evidences of a hasty retreat were plainty discernible.

All the fortifications between this point and the Inlah are abandoned. At Old Battery, which the rebels left age our approach, we found only a few shotguns and a few rounds of ammaintion. A copy of the Charleston Consider, of the Sist U.A., was also picked up.

Our gunloats have penetrated to Secessior, ville, a small havalet, some three miles from Legareville, and have abbited the enemy out of the place.

Across the Stone at Legareville the ribels had constructed a stockade of piles, intended to prevent our approach. About thirty of them were outled un, and the stockade of piles, intended to prevent our approach.